ANOTHER SENATE CANDIDATE DE-CLINES TO SHARE HIS DEFEAT.

ges. Robert Avery Refuses to Support the Man who Knifed James G. Blaine-De. famers of Brooklyn's Credit Proved Liars by Yesterday's Rendy Demand for \$600,-000 Worth of the New Issue of City Bonds

The last week of the exciting campaign in Brooklyn opened joyfully for the united and triumphant Democracy. The managers of Mayor Boody's canvass had another consultation resterday morning over the completed registration figures, and it strengthened their confidence in the result. This is how Chairmas Thomas J. Kenna summed up his careful scrutiny of the poli lists:
"We are entirely satisfied. The figures

show that the effective organization of the party has brought every Democrat out to reg-The victory is already won. However, not one of us intends to abate one jot or tittle n our work. Eternal vigilance and unabated industry is the price of victory. In all my experience of over twenty-five years in local poltiles I have never known a time when every Democrat showed such determination and put so much arder into his work as now."

According to the most exhaustive examina-Hon of the registration figures by impartial statisticians the Brooklyn Democracy is overwhelmingly superior in numbers to the Republican forces and their nondescript Mugwump allies. All that is now required is to keep the old lines solid and unwavering, and weaken as far as possible the rapidly disintegrating army of the enemy. A fresh disaster befell the Schieren men yes

terday. The depressing news reached their headquarters at an early hour that Mr. George Owens, the Republican candidate for Senator against Senator McCarren in the Fourth latrict, was going to get out of the race. A messenger was hastily sent out to urge Mr. Owens to stick and share in the general disster, but the messenger soon returned with he information that Mr. Owens had positively teclined to run. Within half an hour Mr. wens had this formal declination filed with the Board of Elections:

This is the second Republican declination in his Senate district, ex-Assemblyman George H. Mason, who was first nominated, having re-

H. Mason, who was first nominated, having refused to make the race against Senator MeCarren. Both Mr. Owers and Mr. Mason will
probably be included in the victorious Demoeratic column next Tuesday.

The next depressing piece of news which
reached the Republican managers yesterday
was the announcement that Gen. Robert
Avery, the galiant one-legged veteran, a
dyed-in-the-wool, true-blue Republican, had
gone over to the enemy. It was at first discredited by the panic-stricken friends of the
man who knifed James G. Blaine, but a few
minutes' inquiry showed that the story was
true.

man who knifed James G. Blaine, but a few minutes' inquiry showed that the story was true.

Gen. Avery himself set all doubts on the subject at rest by presenting himself in person at Mayor Boody's office and assuring him of his warm and cordial support. Gen. Avery could not bring himself to vote for a man who had been a traitor to his party, and he was likewise disgusted over the attempt of the Mugwumps to centrol the Republican organization. The old General will be a conspicuous and picturesque figure in the fine procession of stalwart Republicans who will take revenge on the treachery of Charles A. Schieren.

The presence of Col. Alexander S. Bacon and Alfred T. White as two of the most trusted advisers of Mr. Schieren in his ub-hill canvass has become exceedingly obnoxious to the practical politicians of the Worth-Buttling-Willis type, and a proposition was made yesterday to keep them securely muzzled and confined to missionary work among the Prolibitionists during the closing days of the canvass. It is not long since Col. Bacon said on the floor of the Assembly chamber at Albany. Brooklyn is the home of the saloon, the paradise of ramblers, and a hell on earth." Mr. White has also put himself on record as in favor of wiping out the saloons altogether and as holding the brewers and saloon keepers responsible for all human misery and the existence of the penitentiaries and reformatories.

While Messre, Bacon and White are canvassing for Mr. Schieren among the church and temperance organizations, Mr. Schieren himself, accompanied by W. H. Reynolds, the backer of Puglilist Jack Skelly and the owner of several saloons, has been making desperate efforts to capture some part of the liquor vote.

There was a well-authenticated rumor yesterday that W. J. Buttling, the Hepublican candidates for Sheriff, had become well-nigh disgusted with the whole business and that he might follow the example of the other declining candidates and insist on having his name covery and to be disgusted, but that he would probably allow necessaria simashing of a window in a trolley car in which the Rev. Cortland Moyers was rid-ing on Sunday night on his way to the Acad-emy of Music to preach a sermon against the

car in which the lev. Cortland Meyers was riding on Sunday night on his way to the Academy of Music to preach a sermon against the so-called ring.

The world announced yesterday in startling headlines that a Democratic assassin had fired two shots at the Rev. Mr. Meyers, because of his denunciation of the Brooklyn ring," and some of the World's imitators also strongly intimated that the smashing of the window was a part of the Democratic plot to steat the Mayorship.

The simple fact is that some mischlevous boys were amusing themselves in Flatbush ayene with their bean shooters and that one of the beans happened to strike a window of the car in which the Rev. Mr. Meyers was travelling, while another riddled a window in a car in which betective-Sergoant Graham, a veteran Democrat, was a passenger. This is a sample of the faise political teaching which has been showered in black type over Brooklyn for the past two weeks.

Among the many slanders promulgated was the story that the \$800.000 of Brooklyn city is percent, bonds recently put on the market would have to go a begging, pending the result of the election. Pesterday, however, when the proposals were opened, it was found that there were no less than twelve bidders for the bonds, the offers aggregating \$972,000, some at par and some at 1 per cent. These were the bidders accepted:

People's Trast Company, \$148,000, Prackin Irpot Company, \$148,000.

People's Trust Company, \$148,000, Franklin Trust Company, \$95,000, Long Island Bank, \$20,000,

practical fruct company, \$148,000.

Long Island Hank, \$20,000.

Long Island Hank, \$20,000.

Long Island Loan and Trust Company, \$25,000.

Long Trust Company, \$25,000.

Lamilton Trust Company, \$25,000.

The ready-demand for the bonds is an emphatic repoinder to the maligners of Brooklyn's credit and of the Domocratic administration.

Mayor Boody said:

"This shows that the country is recovering from the financial stringency which has prevalled for some time. The bids are very satisfactory considering that this is the first city to go into the market since the stringency, offering its bonds."

Whipped at every point in this educational cambaign, the Republican Magwump managers are now engaged in a last-despairing how over allexed fraud, colonization, and intimidation, but the Democracy of Brooklyn has been accustomed to hear these shrieks at each succeeding Mayoralty campaign, and to regard them with perfect indifference. To such desparation has the Mugwump Committee of One Hundred heen driven that yeslerday it offered a reward of \$10 for each case of illegal registration exposed. So far not a single reward has been even claimed.

MR. BOOLY CLEYLLAND'S FRIEND.

His Defeat Would Be a Defeat of Democ racy, Says dor, C. Hendrix. A jubilant throng of Democrats filled the Criterion Theatre in Brooklyn last night and theored themselves hoarse for Mayor Boody and Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix.

It was the first appearance of Mr. Hendrix in the campaign, and the warm and enthusiastic greeting he received showed that he still holds a foremost place in the hearts of the faithful Democrats of Brooklyn.

His culogium on Mayor Boody and denunciation of the Mugwamp hypocrites who are sup-porting his opponent were applauded to the echo. This is the main part of Mr. Hendrix's

Two years ago Mr. Boody was held up before this community as the pink of perfection by the very men who to-day are seeking to drive him out of public life in shame and disgrace. They were then his friends. They ap-plauded him as a citizen, as a business man. as a lover of good deeds, as a worthy representative of that class in the community which takes but little interest in the active every-day affairs of public life. They excerted him to the Mayor's chair, wined and dined him, and they felicitated each other that Brooklyn had at least a Mayor who was a mon of culture, of social position, of high character, of exceptional ability to graciously represent the city | ficket.

on public occasions; a shrewd business man, a competent financier, a friend of public advantage of social ords.

A competent financier, a friend of public advantage of their dreams. They still admit his bonesty. They admite his private virtues. They may that he would make an exocutor fit for any man's estate. They profess the utmost confidence in him as a cusiness man. They arise they have to run a long gilltering knills under his fifth rib. The very man who sued for his nomination at the hands of the lenders of the Democratic party, and promised all kinds of the party and promised all kinds of the process of the office. It is not want it, He was no long. They created him for Mayor is a disgrace to human friendship. He did not seek the office. He did not want it, He was no long. He was happy in the public favor he enjuyed. They persuaded him tou mortrake the Mayoralty. No man ever took that office who was freet to work out his own policies and to exercise his best judgment in behalf of the cept such as he made to the public. He was coming a great Presidential ceptors with the second and the said or in the said or

cessful the polley of conciliation proved. Are the men who stood together in that fight to turn and rend David A. Boody now for the part ho took?

The campaign of abuse has gone a little too far. The truth lies between the two extremes. Mr. Boody cannot be a saint in private and a devil in public. He was inexperienced in public business, and he freely confeases that he has made some mistakes. A man who never makes anything, and a man who does not prolit by inexperience is a hopeless fool. If this good man, this faithful citizen, this upright character, to be struck down, disgraced, and sent back to his hearthstone, broken in spirit and outraged in feeling, because of inexperience and deception? Are his old friends who are responsible for him going to stone him to his political death?

"The truth is that Mr. Boody is just the same man he was two years ago—an amiable gontleman of high character, a man of peaceful policy who enjoys public approval, and would go further to get it than he would to serve himself. He will profit by his experience and will have every incentive in his second term to redress his public record. He is a good Democrat. He has clean hands. He is entitled to the generous consideration of those who inducted him into office, and he is entitled to the generous consideration of those who inducted him into office, and he is entitled to and will receive the support of the party which never deserts a true friend and never runs from an enemy. The courtesy of public life in this country, where the terms of office are short, is to give a man a second term where he has tried to do his best in the first. This homorable sentiment has dictated Mr. Boody's renomination. It will be shared by the good sense of the town.

"The efect of Mr. Boody might gratify his revengeful old-time friends, but it would be a defeat of the Democratic party, which now, as never before, needs the loyal support of all its members. It is no time to induige in personal spite and prejudice. We should not surrender this stronghold, w

KEMPNER DISCONCERTED.

Judge Barrett Says the Police Board Properly Rejected His Certificate. Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court dis-

posed of one Mugwump howl yesterday by denying the applications of Otto Kempner and Herman H. D. Klinker, independent candiquiring the Police Commissioners to receive heir certificates of nomination, seen rejected for irregularity. Judge Barrett regular, and that the Police Board acted properly in rejecting them (Mr. MacLean voting not He says:

My conclusion is that the nominators' oaths must be filed with their certificates, and that such coaths must conform to the ordinary rules which govern with re-gard to the due verification of written statements of fact. It follows that the Board of Police Commission ers properly performed their duty in rejecting the cer-lineates in question, and that the motions for a per-imptory mandamus should be denied.

These are some of Judge Barrett's remarks: The point involved seems at first blush to be a smail one, but when the effect of a rolling one way or another is considered, it becomes apparent that the question is quite important. It is, for instance, important that eitizens should be facilitated in the exercise of their right to present independent candidates, and that they should not be obstructed by too narrow or technical an interpretation of the statute. Upon the other hand, it is equally important that expanditures of public moneys should be kept within legal bounds, but that taxpayers should not be hurdened with the expanse of printing ballots for candidates which are without substance or genitine support. Checks are placery some fit the expanse of printing ballots for candidates which are without substance or genitine support. Checks are placery some fit the expansion of the requirements of the statute on this head should be strictly compiled with, sies the enecks on title or unsubstantial candidacies at once break down.

The inquage of the statute as bearing upon the present question is that the nomination shall be made by a certificate signed and acknowledged by such voters, each of whom shall add to his signature his place of residence, and make oath that he is such voter and has truly stated such residence.

The access affectival here is plainly the oath. It would be easy enough to procure signatures to a certificate without an oath, and thus to evade the statute. The difficulty would be in indexing a large number of not in adequacy to pulled the noninations and to prevent transition to residence and voting right are untrus. No oath must be in without of the good faith its essential oscere homesty and sood faith in the making of lind genedent noninations, and to prevent transition continues to the act, were it possible question as to its adequacy to pulled the noninations of the legislature.

Judge Barrett concludes that as both Kemperer hand Klinker were applicants and know thout discussing the examination of the Legislature.

Judge Barrett con

remarks about the Supreme Court as follows:
In the Vorce of the Seventh Assembly Property.
The tremendous infinence of Tammany Hall over public efficials has been supremediately used to defeat the ) not rights of your candidate. On a minerable sechnicality, totally at variance with the intention and spirit of the law, my official est illicate of nomination has been rejected, but that action cannot interfere with your right to vote for my resistance.

The only of ect of that which would have contained in the control of the con

Now Mr. Kempner says he is afraid the elec-tion inspectors won't count his votes at all, but the fear is probably not violent.

Relistration Above the Harlem

Of a registry of 2,987 in Lyons there were 671 women. In Leroy out of 1,577 there were 138 women. In Phelps 100 women registered; Weedsport, 433; Port Byron, 100; Conquest, 66; Montezuma, 131; Martville, 123; Victory, 28; Scipio, 250; Jasper, 274, and Woodbull, 200. In the city of Corning 25 women appeared in person and registered.

Yates County Democrats Get Togeth r. CORNING. Oct. 30 .- The warring factions of the Democracy in Yates county have partially nealed their differences. On Saturday the Hill faction endorsed the Cleveland nomines for Assemblyman Frank Sayre of Starkey. Lettle Falls, Oct. 30.—Judge Fursman of Troy has granted an order compelling County Clerk Kansom to show cause why he should not print the ballots of the Lewis ticket.

he endeavored to rectify his error, and in this mission secured the assistance of Isaac H. Maynard, deputy Attorney-General. It is well to bear this distinction in mind, for Isaac H. Maynard, Judge of the Court of Appeals, has call themselves representatives of the Bar As-

"It must be borne in mind that the only phase of the situation now discussed is the action of Mr. Storm Emans, the clerk of the Dutchess County Board of Canvassers, and the consequent action of Deputy Attorney-General Maynard. Mr. Emans, under threats and bulldozing methods, nailed a fake and fraudulent return of an election in Dutchess county. That by a decision later from Justice Pratt. Judge Ingraham Issued an order restraining Mr. Emans from filing this return, but Mr. Emans before receiving the order had forwarded the return to the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, and the Governor, State, the Comptroller, and the Governor, constituting the State Board of Canvassers, Mr. Emans forwarded this return upon an order from Judge Cullen, but he knew that a counter order had been issued by Judge Ingraham. At 8 o'clock on the evening of that day, Dec. 21, 1891, Mr. Emans mailed the return to the State Board of Canvassers. Mr. Emans in his sworn statement says that he knew of the order from Judge Ingraham before mailing the return, but he was threatened by counsel for the contestants, and was buildozed into the act, notwithstanding his knowledge that an order was on the way to stay this action.

"On the following morning, Mr. Emans went to Albany to rective this error, knowing that he had made a grave mistake in mailing the new return. He went to the offlices of the Secretary of State and the Governor and secured.

to Albany to rectify this error, knowing that he had made a grave mistake in mailing the new return. He went to the offices of the Secretary of State and the Governor and secured the copies which he had mailed. He met Judge Maynard, who was counsel for the State Board of Canvassers. The Comptroller, the third member of the Board, was not in the city, and Judge Maynard, by reason of his office, was emiowed to represent him. Judge Maynard went to the Comptroller's office and found that officer's cierk opening the mail which contained this return in question. The Judge asked if there was a letter from Foughkeepsle, and upon being informed that there was, said that it was probably a letter sent by the County Clerk, who was they in the Capitol and wished it roturned. The Comptroller's cierk was told by Judge Maynard that the letter would be returned to the office if it was learned that it was not sent by the clerk of the Dutchess county Board. It proved to be the letter, copies of which had been sent to other members of the Board of State Canvassers.

by the cierz of the letter, copies of which had been sent to other members of the Board of State Canvassers.

"This is all there is to tell of Judge Maynard's action in the matter. He not only did his duty as deputy Attorney-General, empowered to act for and in place of the Comptroller, who was absent, but acted with the most conscientious regard for the law, which was then laid down in Judge Ingraham's final order restraining the clerk of the Dutchess County Board of Canvassers from filling the return.

"Thon again, there is no color of law for the action of the clerk in obeying what was allezed to be an order from Judge Cullen requiring him to send the return forthwith. This order was issued by Judge Cullen, but could not be held to be in force until it was filed and entered in the County Clerk's office at Fough-keepsie. According to law the Clerk's office could not be legally held open after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. An effort was made to file this order at 5:45 o'clock on Dec. 21, 1831, and it was upon the argument that the order was then in operation that the clerk was induced to mall the return to Albany. On the other hand, the clerk was bound to obey the injunction order granted by Judge Ingraham, if he was informed that the order was kranted and about to be served upon him. Judge Ingraham's order was an expanse chambers order and did not require entry. Judge Maynard, in assisting the clerk to do his duty, carried out the full effect of the law as it was then in force. For this he is entitled to the thauks of all lawabiding people."

PECKHAM NAMES THE PALL BEARERS.

Eight Men Who Will Carry Out the Remalus of the Auti-Mayourd Campaign.

Wheeler H. Peckham announced yesterday the names of the committeemen who will conduct the remains of the Bar Association's campaign against Maynard to the last resting place. The list of fifty is just a selection from the list of officers of the Bar Association meeting the other night. Affred R. Conkling is the only well-known Republican on it. Twentytwo of the committeemen were at Mr. Peckham's office at 80 Broadway yesterday with Robert A. Weidermann, the Rockland county delegate to the Saratoga Convention who tried to make a speech in opposition to Judge Maynard's nomination, and afterward moved that the nomination be made unanimous. When the colored jailor unlocked the doors and let the committee out, Lawyer Henry E. Beekman said that Mr. Peekhan had been elected Chairman, Mr. Beekman secretary, and Robert S. Minturn Treasurer. An Executive Committee, consisting of these three officers, Albert Stickney, John D. Kernan, Juson Himman, Seth S. Terry, and Lioyd McK. Garrison was appointed. These eight will do the actual pall bearing.

"Very suestantial sums were contributed by members of the committee at the meeting." Mr. Beekman said. Another committee appointed was said to be for the purpose of securing fair play at the polis by the appointment of watchers and challengers. This committee consists of Francis M. Scott, Austen G. Fox. W. Travers Jerome, and Robert A. Welderman. It was said that this committee would wait on Superintendent Byrnes and ask that the police be instructed to treat the anti-Maynard watchers fairly. tried to make a speech in opposition to Judge

GOMPERS CAMPAIGNING.

Maybe Our Constitution was Good Enough Once, But He Wants to Fix It Now, The Trades Union conference started in last night to stir up the Ninth Senate district with a series of open-air truck campaign meetings which are to last all this week. Meetings were held simultaneously at Houston street and Avenue A. Houston street and Second avenue, Broome and Ludlow, and Canal and Division streets. At each of these corners was a truck streets. At each of these corners was a truck street all over with pictures of Sam Gompers. While a son of Sam Gompers was distributing circulars for the meeting at Alien and Rivington streets, a man alleged to be a Socialist, began to jeer and hustle him. The young icliow moved away, and the man, who appeared to have a belowing, became more assertes. to have a lollowing, became more argressive, snatched the circulars from him and gave him a shove. A policeman collared the man and bore him off to the Eldridge street station. He gave the name of H. Rullscoter, and eard ne fixed in Morrisania.

Gompers spoke at all the meetings, begin-ning with the one at broome and Ludlow streets. streets.

"Fellow citizens." he said, "the Constitution may have been all right when it was framed, but things move rapidly in this decade, and many things about it are obsolete now. We want them changed."

Democratic Caucus Called. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30,-A call has been issued for a caucus of Democratic Representatives at 80'clock to-morrow night to organize a cam-paign committee and nominate a candidate for Chaplain of the House.

NOW FOR THE DEXMPIA.

The New Parific Coast Piper Is to Have Her Speed Trial, WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.-Santa Barbara channel the regular race course for war vessels on the Pacific coast, will be the scene of another speed test this week. The Olympia, originally known as Protected Cruiser No. 6, which was launched from the yards of her builders, the Union Works of San Francisco. about a year ago, Nov. 5, 1892, is now ready for trial. She is the largest unarmored cruiser ever built on the Pacific coast, and she is also, no doubt, the fastest, and instead of a fortymile course between Point Conception and Santa Barbara one of sixty-three miles has

been laid out for her.

The act authorizing the construction of the Olympia was passed more than five years ago, being approved Sept. 7, 1888. In those early f construction, planning proceeded with much deliberation, and Secretary Whitney lett the task of calling for bids upon her to his successor. The general type selected was that of the Reina Regente, the famous Spanish ship built at Clydebank, which had steamed at the rate of 21 knots, and was properly considered the crack vessel of her class. She was particularly noticeable for her heavy curved deck, the armored protection given to her guns, her novel cellulose belt, and her coal endurance, combined with the high speed just spoken of and great battery power. Our Government bureaus, however, in accepting this general idea, made certain changes in it, as they were well able to do, from the Olympia's

general idea, made certain changes in it, as they were well able to do, from the Olympia's greater displacement.

The bids for her were opened in June, 1889, under Secretary Tracy. The limit fixed by Congress was \$1.800.000, and the Union Iron Works, with \$1.7181.000, came just within it. That, being the only bid, was accepted. Secretary Tracy had authorized an increase of the displacement from 0.300 tons, as originally intended, to 5.500, to allow greater length, and it has been said that her displacement will much exceed this. She has a length on the water line of 340 feet; a beam, moulded, of 53 feet; a normal mean draught of 21 % feet. Her guaranteed speed on trial is 20 knots, and her sustained sea speed is expected to reach 10 knots. Judging from her private trials, and with the San Francisco, constructed by the same builders, as a guide, it is thought that she may reach 21 knots, which would place her in the class of our best big cruisers.

While the maximum speed and the sustained sea speed of the Olympia will be remarkable, a feature not less worthy of notice is her coal endurance. This at 10 knots is put at no less than 13,000 knots, while her maximum bunker capacity is 1,300 tons. The vessel has twin screws, driven by two vertical, inverted, direct neting, triple-expansion engines, arranged abreast of each other in two water-tight compartments. The cylinder diameters of each engine are 42, 51, and 92 inches respectively, with a stroke of 42 inches. The air and eirculating pumps are driven independently. The original description of her, given by Chief Constructor Wison, said that there were "two main condensers of composition and sheet brass, each having about 19,450 square feet of cooling surface. There are four double-ended and two single-ended horizontal-return fire-tube boilers placed in the centre line in four water-tight compartments. The couble-ended boilers have eight furnaces each, and the single-ended four furnaces each. They are all about 15 feet 3 inches in outside diameter, the double-end

READY TO DO BATTLE.

The Cruiser New York Receives Eight Deadly Whitehead Torpedoes,

The cruiser New York, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under orders to be prepared to sail for Brazil at twenty-four hours' notice, has been shipping for the last several days ammunition enough to scare most other craft from the seas. Most terrifying, and, presumably, most deadly, is her torpedo outfit. She is the first vessel of the navy to receive an equipment, although the Cushing has been experimenting with torpedoes for some time. The New York has four broadside launching ubes and all the other appliances necessary to make her torpedo armament equal to those of the largest vessels in European navies.

The type of torpedo with which the New York is supplied is the Whitehead automobile, which is the standard of other nations So far 100 of them have been ordered. The New York will carry eight. They are discharged from a tube by means of a light powder charge, and, after striking the water, are propelled and controlled entirely by their own mechanism. They are 11 feet 8 inches in mechanism. They are 11 feet 8 inches in length, 17.7 inches in diameter, and weigh, when charged with 120 pounds of gun cotton, about 830 pounds.

The head of the torpede, which contains the explosive charge, is attached to the body by screws, and is made of sheet metal one-six teenth of an inch thick. To exploid the charge a cartridge is inserted in the nose, in which is placed a percussion cap; forward of this is a firing pin, which is driven back against the cap by any obstarle the torpede may strike. The body is three-eighths of an inch thick, and forms a reservoir for the storage of compressed air, which constitutes the motive power of the torpede. Behind the reservoir is a buoyancy chamber fourteen inches long, fitted at its after end with a water-tight bulkhead. Within this chamber is placed the diving gear, which regulates the depth below the surface at which the torpedo shall travel; through it also passes the air pipe, conducting air from the reservoir to the engine, which is in the next compartment.

The engine space is eight inches in length. Back of the engine compartment is another buoyancy chamber, through which pass tubes for the propeller shaft and steering rod. Abalt this compartment is the tail, which sext after the manner of the feathers on an farrow, keeping the terpedo straight in its flight. The two propellers are placed between the forward and aft blades of the tail. The after propeller is secured to the shaft and the forward one to a sleave concentric with the shaft.

The torpedo is steered by two small vertical rudders. After being launched it travels unlength, 17.7 inches in diameter, and weigh

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der water at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, and has an effective range of nearly half a mile.

It will not be long before all the ships of the new navy will be supplied from the 100 torpedoes ordered.

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

More Enlisted Men Needed to Man the New Ships-Commodore Ramsay's Report. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.-Commodore Ramsay,

chief of the Naval Bureau of Navigation, in his annual report, says that twelve new vessels will be completed by the end of the prescommission them for service unless the enlisted force of the navy is increased. He calls attention to the necessity for a law which will enable enlisted men of the navy to become citizens of the United States without forfelting their continuous service in the navy. He says that tinuous service in the navy. He says that under section 1.573 of the Revised Statutes and the regulations of the navy men must reënlist within three months after each discharge in order to obtain the benefits of honorable discharge and of continuous service. It is most desirable, he adds, that all enlisted men of the navy shall be continuous service men, and it seems but just that the privileges granted to enlisted men of the army by section 2.143 of the lievised Statutes shall also be granted to be desired men of the army by section 2.143 of the lievised Statutes shall also be granted to be desired men of the army by section 2.143 of the lievised Statutes shall also be granted to the service of the navelenge o upon the navy."
Secretary Herbert has appointed a court of

four miles further each way on the two runs. The Trial Board has been ordered to report for duty at Boaton.

Another naval officer has got himself in trouble with the department. To-day the Secretary ordered a court martial to try Lieut. Bostwick, stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard, for conduct prejudicial to the best interests of the service. The offence is said to have been due to his conduct toward a marine. An explanation was made to-day of the cause of Admiral Skerrett's detachment from the command of the Pacific station and the assignment of Admiral Irwin to it. Admiral Skerrett, it is said, has been a little indiscreet in his dealings with the Hawatian affair, and when Commissioner Bicunt returned he advised that another officer be assigned to the station. Admiral Irwin is popular on the Pacific coast, and was willing to come back, so he was relieved from the Aslatic squadron and ordered to change places with Skerrett.

Telegraphic despatches received at the Navy Department report the arrivals to-day of the gunboat Concord at Hong Kong and the Dolphin at Boston. The cruiser San Francisco sailed to-day from Key West for Grand Cayman.

Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court gave a Carow, the uncle of Edith K. Carow, who married Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Carow died in Liverpool on April 11, 1892. His wife had dled before him. By the provisions of the will the bulk of the estate was to be held in trust, and the income was to be divided into ten parts and given during the lifetime of his wife parts and given during the lifetime of his wife to peneficiarios named. In the event of her death a tenth of the principal was to go the Bible Society of New York and a tenth to the Bible Society of New York and a tenth to the Board of Foreign Missions of Boston. A number of life estates were created by the will. Suit was brought by James A. Boosevelt, as executor, for a construction of the will. Justice O'Brien holds that as the testator was domiciled in England the will must be construed according to the laws of England, which permit the absolute ownership of personalty to be suspended for any number of lives in being, and for twenty-one years after the death of ithe testator. The trusts must be administered as valid in this country. The legacles to the American Bible Society and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions belong to them.

Boss Plumbers Don't Like the Law. Seventy-five plumbers met at 1,915 Third avenue last night and organized the Employing Plumbers' Protective Association. The offlcers elected were: President, Thomas J. Kelly; Secretary, James Cantwell, and Treasurer, John Kelly. The object of the association is to endeavor to effect the repeal of chapter 602. Laws of 1892, which prescribes that all plumbers must pass an examination and procure a license. The Examining loard is composed of two employing plumbers and two members of the Journeyman Plumbers' Association. President Kelly says that this Board has refused to grant licenses to competent plumbers, and that, on the other hand, it has issued licenses to carponters, gasiliters, and other men who know nothing of the trade. The association believes that the law can be proved to be un-constitutional.

The Government Wins the Leroux Jewels, Under the direction of Judge Benedict the jury in the suit in reference to the disposition of the \$13,000 worth of diamonds taken from Eugene and Jennie Leroux, which has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn, brought in a verdict in favor of the Government. This establishes the allegation of smuggling, so the jewelry will now be confiscated by the Government, and the Lerouxes tried for smuggling.

The Rugged Child is largely an

"outdoor" product. Fresh air and exercise usually produce sound appetite and sound sleep. Sickly children obtain

great benefit from Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with Hypo-

phosphites, a fat-food rapid of assimilation and almost as palatable as milk.

THE PRESIDENT STEPS DOWN

AND BECOMES THE ORANGE NATIONAL BANK'S DISCOUNT CLERK

Unfortunate Investments, Which Involved His Holdings of the Bank's Stock, the Cause of Mr. Smith's Reduction to the Ranks. When a resident of the Oranges starts out o show the sights about his home to his city riends he is sure to lead them around to the Orange National Bank sooner or later. Such a beautiful building is not often seen in so small a city as Orange. But that is not the only interesting feature of the bank. As the Orangeman will inform his friends, the bank has been the pride of Essex county for sixty years. The site of its present home was purchased when deeds read "from the corner of Blank lane in a — direction to the intersection of the cross roads at," and so forth. The bank went through all the panies which have occurred since the day it was founded without once causing its stockholders or depositors a tremor. And all the time it has been one of the leading money institutions of Essex county, its deposits reaching \$1,000,000, and its surplus being for some years \$200,000. Its directors and chief officers have always been leading citizens. What is more, some of them have een associated with it during a considerable

Naturally, such an institution has been the home of conservatism, and the residents of Orange would as soon have expected to see the mountains adjacent to their city turn topsy-tury as to find any sudden change in the management of their bank. When it Presdient Thomas J. Smith had resigned his place at the head of the bank, also his membership in the Board of Directors, those who heard it could hardly believe their ears, as

portion of its history. With the exception of

n years.

few minor officers nearly all are advanced

heard it could hardly believe their ears, as any man or woman in Orange would have told the stranger Mr. Smith had been in the bank for thirty years. He had gone there a mere youth had slowly worked his way up, and had finally been placed at the head. To many of the old depositors it seemed impossible that he should no longer be the chief, and that another should sit in his chair in the handsome private office which had been designed for him.

The other information that leaked out after the meeting was also astounding. It was to the effect that Mr. Smith's downfail was due to his speculations or investments in outside enterprises; that he had been compelled to part with his largetholdings in the stock of the bank, and that he had turned over considerable property to the bank to secure it against any losses which might result from his operations. There could be no doubt that he had suffered severely by his investments, for he had been content to take the minor place of discount clerk, an office he had filled years before.

The action of the directors was not made

discount clerk, an office he had filled years before.

The action of the directors was not made
public until Saturday, when they furnished the
following notice to the local papers:

At a meeting of the Soard of Directors of the Orange
National Sank on Wednesday the following changes
were made in the officers of the Orange
National Sank on Wednesday the following changes
were made in the officers of the Orange
Terson was elected a director to fill the vacancy
caused by the death of the late James Fock; deorge
Spottiswoode in place of Thomas J. Smith, resigned,
and Charles M. Bocker, President, to fill vacancy
caused by the resignation of Mr. Smith, The resignation
of Mr. Smith will be a surprise to his friends and the public, he having been in the service of the bank for more
tinan thirty years. It is but in justice to him to say that
his resignation was caused by his outside operations
resulting in loss of property and consequent liability
to maintain his position as a rescor and Frestdent. Mr.
resulting in loss of property and consequent liability
to maintain his position as a rescor and Frestdent. Mr.
inent of the bank in an unofficial position. The logar
is now constituted as follows: "harles M. Decker, Fresdent: John L. Bakes, Dr. Williams Plerson, George
Spottiswoode, Charles Williams, Abijan F. Tillou, J.
Warren Smith, Cashler.

Prosident Decker, who controls the biggest grocery business in Essex county, has been a director of the bank for many years. He told The Sun reporter yesterday that he did not think the bank would lose anything through his predecessor's operations. Speaking of a report that the latter had included some loans and discounting of notes which the Board of Directors did not approve. President Decker said:

and discounting of notes which the Board of Said:

"I cannot answer your question as to that report directly. I do not think there is a bank in New York that has not some paper which has depreciated within the past year. This bank has not been injured. Any management may be criticised, you know. Mine may be. The whole story is, that Mr. Smith lost heavily through outside investments and had to give up his stock here."

President Decker declined to say how much property Mr. Smith had turned over to the bank. He thought it would prove sufficient to cover any possible loss.

Mr. Smith was at his desk in the bank and came into the President's office to see the reporter. He appears to be less than fifty years old, has a high forehead, and long, brown beard. He lives with his family at Caldwell, President Cleveland's birthplace.

"I don't care to say how I lost my money." he said, "except that it was in outside investments. It is a private matter—a matter between me and another man. If I had minded any own business and had stuck to the bank, I would still have been President, and Mr. Decker would not have had to come up here to take my place. Yes, I lost considerable—not a vast amount, for I never was a very rich man. It was all between me and another man. The public is not interested in that. It is not fair to say I made loans or discounts to persons not entitled to them. That should never have been said. I suppose I'm down now though. to say I made loans or discounts to persons not entitled to them. That should never have been said. I suppose I'm down now, though, and have got to take it. I'm still here, you sea."

Mr. Smith smiled sadly and went back to his desk, while President Decker pretended to be looking very hard for something among his papers.

looking very hard for something among his papers.

All day yesterday people were inquiring at the bank about the causes for Mr. Smith's resignation. Everybody appeared to be sorry for him. It was said that much of the bank's success was due to his management. He is a director in the Orange Distilled Water Ice Company, and is interested in the Plainfield Electric Hallway and in other schemes. It is denied that Mr. Smith borrowed at all from the bank's funds. He was at one time Sunday school superintendent of the First Presbyterian Church.

While ex-President Smith was cashier of the bank is was sandbagged and rebbed of a conbank he was sandbagged and robbed of a con-siderable amount of money when returning with it to Orange from this city.

ITS MEMBERS NEED LOOKING AFTER. Why Rector Hewiett Continues Presiden

of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, A cloud has settled over the paster and people of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church at Clarement and Arlington avenues. Jersey City. The church is one of the handsomest edifices in the city. It was erected by the late Rev. S. H. Battin at his own expense and given to the congregation. It was dedicated about a year age, and shortly afterward Dr. Battin died. The Rev. J. C. Hewlett, who had been assistant to the venerable rector, succeeded him. A great deal of friction between Mr. Hewlett and his congregation has been created lately because, as is alloged, he interferes in everything that is projected by the church societies, and opposes everything that has not been suggested by himself.

Very strained relations exist between the rector and the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, a society composed of the young men of the congregation. When the society was organized Mr. Hewlett made himself President of it, the malcontents say, and has ruled it with an iron hand. The me Duers have asked him several times to resign, and they recently elected officers and left the rector out, but he refuses to stay out. They threaten now to disband the organization.

Mr. Hewlett said yesterday:

"The law of the Church makes the rector Chairman of all church organizations. I will continue to attend the meetings of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, as the young men are a pretty wild set and are liable to do things which would be detrimental to the interests of the church. They need some one to look after them, and as rector of the church. I will take that responsibility." rector and the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, a

Went to Sleep in Harlem River Mud. Charles Anderson, a young Swede, who lives

at 200 West Forty-ninth street, was intoxicated on Sunday, and became lost in the street. He wandered up town, and it was late at night when he reached the end of Third avenue. The tide was out, and a long, smooth bed of black mud lay before him. Into this he waded blindly, and must have found it tiresome work, for after going a short distance he laid down and went to sleep. Toward morning, when the tide began to rise, a policeman found Anderson almost buried in the mud. He was stiff from cold and unable to walk. He was taken to Harlem Hospital.

Arrested for Following Women. Detectives Sullivan and Lang, while taking

their usual afternoon stroll on Fifth avenue yesterday, saw a fairly well-dressed young man following women and acting as if he were trying to get an opportunity to rob them. He followed one woman to the Eighteenth street station of the Sixth avenue elevated road and brushed against her several times. The de-tectives decided not to let him continue, and arrested him. He said he was James Carey of 372 Fast Twenty-second street. The address was fictitious.

Last Day of the Closing-Out Sale of BROCKWAY & CO.'S Bankrupt Stock of Fine and Medium Grade

TO-DAY, TUESDAY,

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with greater advantages to buyers than yet offered, as the

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THE STORE HAVING TO BE learned, therefore, that, at a meeting of the VACATED AT ONCE, EVERY ARTICLE MUST BE SOLD. Everything new within the past nine months. Terms strictly cash. NOTE THE ADDRESS\_

> 39-41 West 23d St. (opposite Stern Bros.)

> PROVISIONAL CITY BUDGET. 834,496,000 to Be Raised by Taxation-A State Tax to Be Resisted.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment did a big day's work in little time yesterday afternoon, when it reduced the provisional city budget for 1894 by \$1,423,000. This great reduction was made by slicing out bodily that part of the State tax relating to the State care of the insane—an item of \$608,000; by cutting down the Public Works appropriation for pavements \$150,000; by depriving the Police Department of the \$200,000 which it desired for its new signal system: by making reductions in the appropriations for the Department of Charities and Correction of \$15,000, and those of the Fire Department of \$10,000, and also by increasing by \$440,000 the amount of the general fund to be applied to the reduction of the amount to be raised by taxes.

This table shows the provisional estimate for 1844 as compared with the final estimate for 1863:

Oriects and Purposes.
Mayoralty
Common Council
Finance Dept.
State Taxes. Redemption, City Debt.

Kenta.
Armories, Renta.
Armories, Wages.
Judgments.
Law Papi
Public Works.
Public Parks.
Dept S rees Improvements.
Charities and Correction
Health Dept.
Police Dept.
Street Cleaning.
Fire Dept.
Dept of Taxes.
Board of Education.
City Colleges.
Normal College.
Printing, &c.
Municipal service Boards.
Cormers.
Commissioners of Accounts.
Sheriff. Register Bureau of Elections Preservation of Records Street and Park Openings. Jurors' Fees .\$37.444.154 \$38,296.688 8.206.725 8.700.000

Totals ....

.. \$34,177,429 \$34,596,688

referred to the Comptroller. One of the Pawilne Bank Robbers. Poughkeersie, Oct. 30.-Four men were en

gaged in the burglary of the Pawling Bank last spring. Two of them. Burke and Wogan, are serving one year's time in the penitentiary. Eugene Cumiskey, whom Burke said engineered the burglary but took no part in it is awaiting trial. Langley, another of the quartet, was arrested in Chigago, but allowed to escape. The fourth, Edward Keeler, is now in the White Plains iail. On Thursday last some boys found a fancy kit of burglars' tools in the woods near Rye. Westchester county. They notified the officials, who went to the place and stood guard over the tools with shotguns, and when three men came after the kit they arrested them. The burglars were locked up in the White Plains iail. Deputy Shoriff Byrnes and Chief Detective Humpbrey of the Central-Hudson Road visited the jail this morning and identified one of three men as Keeler. The District Attorney of Westchester county said that he should prosecute the men for posses, a burglars tools, so Keeler cannot be broukhere for trial. He is one of three convicts whe captured a Central-Hudson locomotive at Sing Sing several years ago and made their escape. The identification of Keeler by Byrnes was complete. tet, was arrested in Chigago, but allowed to

Judge McAdam of the Superior Court annulled yesterday the marriage of Joseph T. Safford and Virginia S. Safford on the ground that the latter had a husband living when she married Safford on Jan. 26, 1889. The former married Safferd on Jan. 26, 1889. The former husband's name was Cook, and he is now in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Safford testified that she had not seen Cook or heard from him for five years before her second marriage, and that she believed him dead. She believed she had a right to marry again. Friends had told her so, and she gave Safford all the facts in her possession. Judge McAdam awarded the custody of the child to the mother, intimating that Safford was not himself an innocent party, having maintained relations with the defendant with a knowledge that her former husband was nive.

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NO. 1 - Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.

2 - Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Code.

2 - Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Code.

3 - Feething, Code, Crying, Wakefulness.

4 - Driverness, of Children or Adults.

5 - Neureligia, Toollache Faccaches.

9 - Hendaches, Sick Headache, Verigo.

10 - Byspepsia, Siliousness, Constipation.

11 - Muppressed or Fashard Periods.

12 - Waltes, Too Profuse Feriods.

13 - Croup, Laryngitis, Roundiess.

14 - Sait Rheum, Bryaiphas, Kruptions.

15 - Rheumation, Reumatic Fains.

16 - Rheumation, Reumatic Fains.

17 - Kidney Phiscases.

28 - Nervous Beblity.

27 - Kidney Phiscases.

28 - Nervous Beblity.

30 - Urinary Wenkness.

34 - Sory Throat, Quiney.

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